Carolina Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 13, 1826. [NO. 497.

...C.]

...BLISHED, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
...EDWARD J. HALE,
...annum, if paid in advance; $3
...ing the year of subscription;
...the end of the year.

...MENTS inserted for 60 cents per
...first, and 50 cents for each succeed
...Advertisers are requested to state
...sertions desired, or they will be
...dered, and charged accordingly.
...Editor must be post paid.

...ust have Money!

...one me will recollect that all ba-
...due by note or open account, must be
...ade arranged in some satisfactory way,
...January, as my own engagements re-
...ire it, and longer indulgence cannot be
...given.
JOHN M. DOBBIN.
...th Dec. 1826.—96-8t

...ews for Sale.

...s in the Presbyterian Church will be
...on application to
DUNCAN G. MAC RAE.
...sold previous to the 25d inst., they
...sell at Auction. Dec. 6

...orage of Cotton.

...ll be received on *STORAGE*, at our
...ses in Town or Campbel...on.
JOHN LIPPITT & CO.
...1826. 90tf.

Hides.

...IDES, just received per Flat Ann
...for sale by
JOHN LIPPITT & CO.
90tf.

MANAGERS' OFFICE,
December 6, 1826.
...ing of the First Class of the *North and ...olina Lottery* will take place in the
...ville, on Wednesday, the 20th inst.
J. B. YATES,
A. McINTYRE, } *Managers.*

NEW GOODS.

...scriber informs his customers and the
...lic that he has just received a *splendid supply*
...GOODS, which he is prepared to sell by
...retail at very reduced prices for cash
...ounts from the country will certainly
...find it to advantage to call and examine for
...themselves. His stock consists in part of the follow-
...ing, viz:
...ue, olive black and blue Cloths
...do do do
...ue, Cameleon black, blue, olive, claret, drab
do
...ish and scarlet Cassimeres
...ed and mixed Sattinets
...ets and Paddings
...ds, Plaids and blue Camlets
...ue, olive and green Flannel
...ed and ditto ombre Stripes
...ed Gambazines
...ue, black, brown, crimson and drab figured
...ds
...ed and twilled do.
...Cassinets
...4, 5-4 and 7-4 Rose Blankets
...do. do. and Duffel do.
...Scarfs and Points, a variety
...ed Flannels
...Domestic Carpeting
...ge and square and long Shawls
...Ginghams, various colours
...ue and priced black worsted Hose
...orsted Hose and half do
...k and woollen Gloves
...Flannel, swansdown and Merseilles vest-
...ing
...ue, common 6-4 Cambries
...ue, fine and colored do
...4, 5-4 and 6-4 Cambric Dimity
...4 plain and figured Jaconets
...ue, book and mull Muslins
...ue and low priced figured Swiss Muslins
...ue and cambored book do
...ue and French wrought Points
...ue and Tippets
...ue Robes
...ue, fine and low priced Shirtings
...ue, brown Shirtings and Sheetings
...ue, Checks and 4-4 Apron Checks
...ue and linen Bedticks
...ue Prints, a great variety
...ue Furniture Chintz
...ue, Black Nankin and colored Crape Robes
...ue, Black Gros de Naps and Taffetas
...ue figured Gros de Naps and Levantines
...ue Lutestrings and Sarsenets
...ue, fine Gros de Naps, all colors and shades
...ue, green, mazarine blue, sky blue and straw co-
...lored Regences
...ue, Silk's various shades and colors
...ue, green French Crape
...ue Veils, a variety
...ue, fine colored Silk Vestings
...ue, fine white Silk Hose
...ue, red long Shawls and Shades
...ue, Delia Hdkfs., all colors
...ue, fine Veils and crape Leice
...ue Gloves, all colors
...ue, Umbrellas and Parasols
...ue, Bandanna and Bandanna Hdkfs.
...ue, silver edge, wove and embossed Ribbons, a
...ue
...ue Ribbons, all colors
...ue, red Belt do
...ue, fine assorted sewing Silk
...ue, fine narrow bobinet Lace and Lace Veils
...ue, Laces and thread Cambrics
...ue, Gloves and thread cambric Hdkfs.
...ue, fine Linens
...ue, 6-4 table Diaper
...ue, fine Sheetings
...ue, red and brown Toweling
...ue, Holland, colored Cambrics and Buckram
...ue, fine and printed Bed Spreads
...ue, Shawls and Hdkfs.
...ue, Paris velvet and velvet Ribbons
...ue, Ostrich Feathers
...ue, fine and straw Bonnets
...ue, Flowers, Wreaths and Flowers
...ue, Misses' and women's Cloaks
...ue, fine Prunel and Morocco Shoes
...ue, Ladies' Leather Shoes and Pumps
...ue, White Kid and silk Gloves
...ue, Buck and black horse skin do.
...ue, white and colored kid do
...ue, Fashionable Hats
...ue, Suspenders and Wells
...ue, Fragrant and Windsor Soap
...ue, Childrens Pocket Lights
...ue, Reels, spool and floss Cotton
...ue, Dressing back and front Combs
...ue, Jet and white brown patent Thread
...ue, Fine Bows, &c. &c.

...ber 25, 1826. JOHN McARN.
99tf.

C. & P. MALLETT

HAVE NOW ON HAND, AND FOR SALE:
15 Tons Swedes IRON, assorted,
German, Cast, English, & American STEEL,
CASTINGS, consisting of Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Spiders, Tea Kettles, and Wagon Boxes; Cut Nails,
Together with their usual supply of
GROCERIES, WINES, and LIQUORS, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, which with a large and general assortment of CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, makes their stock unusually complete.

☞Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine. Country Produce at full market prices will be received in payment.

ON HAND,
12 Hhds Molasses,
1200 gallons Whiskey, and
800 ditto Apple Brandy.
Fayetteville Dec. 5, 1826. 96tf.

Lost,

ON the morning of the 17th inst, a Package directed to "*Charles Hatcher's Lottery and Exchange Office, Fayetteville, (N. C.) politeness of John P. Allen,*" containing one hundred and twenty five Dollars, in *very ragged* North Carolina Notes, and eight Virginia State Lottery Tickets, Second Class. Any information will be thankfully received, or the finder of the Package liberally rewarded, if delivered to CHARLES HATCHER,
Nov 29. *Norfolk or Fayetteville.*

H. Bradford & Co.,

HAVE received by the last Boat, an additional supply of
Dry Goods, Shoes, Cotton Cards, Fur Hats, &c.
And have now on the River, *Bolting Cloths, 35 bbls. Cider Brandy,* and some *Irry Goods.*
December 6, 1826.

Just Received,

And for sale at the Auction Store of Subscriber,
3 Doz Seal Skin Boots,
118 pair Shoes,
75 pair Brogans,
6 tons Swedes and Russia Iron,
1 do. English Blistered Steel,
15 bbls. Rye Whiskey, *By*
L. FITZHARRIS.
December 6.—96tf.

WHO IS INSURED?

The United States Fire Insurance Company of the City of N. York,

INSURE Buildings, Goods, Wares and Merchandize, Household Furniture, &c. against *LOSS BY FIRE*, on application to the Subscriber, Agent at Fayetteville. J. BIRDSALL.
November 1. 918t

High and Low System,

Continued in consequence of its unrivalled popularity.

VIRGINIA LITERATURE LOTTERY,
FIFTH CLASS.
Will be drawn in Lynchburg, Va. in January next,

All in One Day.

MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	5,000	Dollars is	5,000 Dolls.
1	- - -	2,000	- - - -	2,000
1	- - -	1,000	- - - -	1,000
1	- - -	500	- - - -	500
5	- - -	100	- - - -	500
10	- - -	50	- - - -	500
100	- - -	5	- - - -	500
5,000	- - -	3	- - - -	15,000

5,119 Prizes——4,881 Blanks.

Mode of Drawing.

All the numbers will be put in the wheel as usual. All prizes above 3 dollars will be put in the prize wheel, and drawn out opposite the whole body of numbers. The first drawn number will decide the fate of the 5000 three dollar prizes, as follows, to wit—should it be one of the first five thousand numbers, that is to say, any number from 1 to 5000, inclusive, all those numbers will be entitled to three dollars each. Should it be one of the last 5000 numbers, that is to say, from number 5001 to 10000 inclusive, then all those numbers will in like manner be entitled to three dollars each. Those who hold two tickets, one above and one below No 5000, must of course draw ONE, and may draw THREE prizes.

Tickets only $4, and shares in proportion, for sale at

HATCHER'S

Nov. 29. Lucky Office Fayetteville.

Newport, (R. I.) November 27.

Arrived this afternoon, U. S. sloop of war Lexington, Capt. Shubrick, 22 days from Trinidad, with the remains of the late Com. Perry. The Lexington arrived at Trinidad in 17 days from New York; remained there 4 days to receive the remains; and sailed again on the 5th inst. for this port. Captain Shubrick favoured us with Trinidad papers to the 2d inst. from which we extract the following notice of the arrival of the ship:—

"*Trinidad, Nov.* 3.—The U. S. sloop of war Lexington, Capt. Shubrick, arrived in our harbour on Wednesday afternoon, from New York, having been despatched by the American Government for the purpose of conveying the remains of Com. Perry from their resting place, where they were deposited, with every honour that could be paid to departed worth, in 1819, to the country which gave him birth. After the customary inquiries, a salute of 17 guns was fired from the ship yesterday morning, which was returned by the Sea Fort. The remains were disintered this morning, and, after being inclosed in a handsome coffin, were embarked at the King's wharf, at 3 P. M. the ship firing minute guns until the boats arrived along side."

The committee appointed by the town to superintend the re-interment of the remains of Com. Perry, have fixed on Monday next, Dec. 4th, at 11 o'clock, A. M. for the funeral solemnities to take place—when the funeral procession will be formed in the order published in the last Mercury.

CONGRESS.

On Monday the 4th inst., a large majority of both Houses being present, the 2d session of the 19th Congress was organized by the presiding officers, viz: of the Senate, John C. Calhoun, Vice President of the U. S.; and of the House, John W. Taylor of New York.

In the Senate, 37 members appeared; Mr. Branch being one of the 11 absentees. After the usual message to the House, Messrs. Smith and Macon were chosen a committee to wait on the President and inform him that the two Houses were formed and ready to receive communications from him.

Mr. Clayton of Delaware moved the usual testimonial of respect (wearing crape) to the memory of the Hon. Nicholas Van Dyke, who died since the last session, which was unanimously agreed to. The same respect was paid, on motion of Mr. Dickerson, of N. J., to the memory of the late Mr. McIlvaine.

Mr. Hayne, of S. C., gave notice that he should, on Wednesday next, ask leave to introduce "a bill to establish a uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the U. States."

In the House, 170 members attended. Of the N. Carolina delegation, all were present except Messrs. Bryan, Connor, Hines, and Saunders

Messrs. Lathrop and Metcalfe were appointed to wait on the President, to notify him that the House was formed, &c.

Tuesday, Dec. 5.

The President of the United States transmitted, to both Houses of Congress, the following MESSAGE:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

The assemblage of the Representatives of our Union in both Houses of Congress at this time, occurs under circumstances calling for the renewed homage of our grateful acknowledgments to the Giver of all Good. With the exceptions incidental to the most felicitous condition of human existence, we continue to be highly favored in all the elements which contribute to individual comfort and to national prosperity. In the survey of our extensive country, we have generally to observe abodes of health and regions of plenty. In our civil and political relations, we have peace without, and tranquility within, our borders. We are, as a people, increasing with unabated rapidity in population, wealth, and national resources; and, whatever differences of opinion exist among us, with regard to the mode and the means by which we shall turn the beneficence of Heaven to the improvement of our own condition, there is yet a spirit, animating us all, which will not suffer the bounties of Providence to be showered upon us in vain, but will receive them with grateful hearts, and apply them with unwearied hands, to the advancement of the general good.

Of the subjects recommended to the consideration of Congress at their last session, some were then definitively acted upon. Others left unfinished, but partly matured, will recur to your attention, without needing a renewal of notice from me. The purpose of this communication will be, to present to your view the general aspect of our public affairs at this moment, and the measures which have been taken to carry into effect the intentions of the Legislature as signified by the laws then and heretofore enacted.

In our intercourse with the other nations of the earth, we have still the happiness of enjoying peace and a general good understanding—qualified, however, in several important instances, by collisions of interest, and by unsatisfied claims of justice, to the settlement of which, the constitutional interposition of the Legislative authority may become ultimately indispensable.

By the decease of the Emperor Alexander of Russia, which occurred cotemporaneously with the commencement of the last session of Congress, the U. States have been deprived of a long tried, steady and faithful friend. Born to the inheritance of absolute power, and trained in the school of adversity, from which no power on earth, however absolute, is exempt, that monarch, from his youth, had been taught to feel the force and value of public opinion, and to be sensible that the interests of his own government would be best promoted by a frank and friendly intercourse with this republic, as those of his people would be advanced by a liberal commercial intercourse with our country. A candid and confidential interchange of sentiments between him and the Government of the United States, upon the affairs of Southern America, took place at a period not long preceding his demise, and contributed to fix that course of policy which left to the other governments of Europe no alternative but that of sooner or later recognizing the independence of our southern neighbors, of which the example had, by the United States, already been set. The ordinary diplomatic communications between his successor, the Emperor Nicholas, and the U. States, have suffered some interruption by the illness, departure, and subsequent decease of his minister residing here, who enjoyed, as he merited, the entire confidence of his new sovereign, as he had eminently responded to that of his predecessor. But we have had the most satisfactory assurances, that the sentiments of the reigning Emperor towards the U. States are altogether conformable to those which had so long and constantly animated his imperial brother; and we have reason to hope that they will serve to cement that harmony and good understanding between the two nations, which, founded in congenial interests, cannot but result in the advancement of the welfare and prosperity of both.

Our relations of commerce and navigation with France are, by the operation of the Convention of 24th June, 1822, with that nation, in a state of gradual and progressive improvement. Convinced, by all our experience, no less than by the principles of fair and liberal reciprocity, which the U. States have constantly tendered to all the nations of the earth, as the rule of commercial intercourse which they would universally prefer, that fair and equal competition is most conducive to the interests of both parties, the U. States, in the negotiation of that Convention, earnestly contended for a mutual renunciation of discriminating duties and charges in the ports of the two countries. Unable to obtain the immediate recognition of this principle in its full extent, after reducing the duties of discrimination, so far as was found attainable, it was agreed that, at the expiration of two years from the 1st of October, 1822, when the Convention was to go into effect, unless a notice of six months on either side should be given to the other, that the convention itself must terminate, those duties should be reduced by one fourth; and that this reduction should be yearly repeated until all discrimination should cease while the convention itself should continue in force. By the effect of this stipulation, three fourths of the discriminating duties which had been levied by each party upon the vessels of the other in its ports, have already been removed; and, on the 1st of next October, should the convention be still in force, the remaining fourth will be discontinued. French vessels, laden with French produce, will be received in our ports on the same terms as our own; and ours, in return, will enjoy the same advantages in the ports of France. By these approximations to an equality of duties and of charges, not only has the commerce between the two countries prospered, but friendly dispositions have been, on both sides, encouraged and promoted. They will continue to be cherished and cultivated on the part of the United States. It would have been gratifying to have had it in my power to add, that the claims upon the justice of the French Government, involving the property and the comfortable subsistence of many of our fellow citizens, and which have been so long and so earnestly urged, were in a more promising train of adjustment than at your last meeting; but their condition remains unaltered.

With the Government of the Netherlands, the mutual abandonment of discriminating duties had been regulated by Legislative acts on both sides The act of Congress of the 20th of April, 1818, abolished all discriminating duties of Impost and Tonnage, upon the vessels and produce of the Netherlands in the ports of the U. S., upon the assurance given by the government of the Netherlands, that all such duties operating against the shipping and commerce of the U. States, in that kingdom, had been abolished. These reciprocal regulations had continued in force several years, when the discriminating principle was resumed by the Netherlands in a new and indirect form, by a bounty of ten per cent. in the shape of a return of duties to their national vessels, and in which those of the U. States are not permitted to participate. By the act of Congress of the 7th January, 1824, all discriminating duties in the U. States were again suspended, so far as related to the vessels and produce of the Netherlands, so long as the reciprocal exemption should be extended to the vessels and produce of the U. States in the Netherlands. But the same act provides that in the event of a restoration of discriminating duties, to operate against the shipping and commerce of the U. States, in any of the foreign countries referred to therein, the suspension of discriminating duties in favor of the navigation of such foreign country should cease, and all the provisions of the acts imposing discriminating foreign tonnage and impost duties in the U. States, should revive and be in full force with regard to that nation.

In the correspondence with the Government of the Netherlands upon this subject, they have contended that the favor shown to their own shipping by this bounty upon their tonnage, is not to be considered as a discriminating duty But it cannot be denied that it produces all the same effects. Had the mutual abolition been stipulated by treaty, such a bounty upon the national vessels could scarcely have been granted consistently with good faith. Yet, as the act of Congress of 7th January, 1824, has not expressly authorized the Executive authority to determine what shall be considered as a revival of discriminating duties by a foreign Government to the disadvantage of the United States, and as the retaliatory measure on our part, however just and necessary, to extend rather to that conflict of legislation which we deprecate, than to that concert to which we invite all commercial nations, as most conducive to their interest and our own, I have thought it more consistent with the spirit of our institutions to refer the subject again to the paramount authority of the Legislature to decide what measure the emergency may require, than abruptly, by proclamation, to carry into effect the minatory provision of the act of 1824.

During the last session of Congress, Treaties of Amity, Navigation and Commerce, were negotiated and signed at this place with the Government of Denmark, in Europe, and with the Federation of Central America, in this hemisphere. These Treaties then received the constitutional sanction of the Senate, by the advice and consent to their ratification. They were accordingly ratified on the part of the United States, and, during the recess of Congress, have been also ratified by the other respective contracting parties. The ratifications have been exchanged, and they have been published by Proclamations, copies of which are herewith communicated to Congress. These Treaties have established between the contracting parties the principles of equality and reciprocity in their broadest and most liberal extent: Each party admitting the vessels of the other into its ports, laden with cargoes the produce or manufacture of any quarter of the globe, upon the payment of the same duties or tonnage and impost that are chargeable upon their own. They have further stipulated, that the parties shall hereafter grant no favor of navigation or commerce to any other nation, which shall not, upon the same terms, be granted to each other, and that neither party will impose, upon articles of merchandise, the produce or manufacture of the other, any other or higher duties than upon the like articles, being the produce or manufacture of any other country. To these principles there is, in the Convention with Denmark, an exception, with regard to the Colonies of that Kingdom in the Arctic Seas, but none with regard to her Colonies in the West Indies.

In the course of the last summer, the term to which our last Commercial Treaty with Sweden was limited, has expired. A continuation of it is in the contemplation of the Swedish Government, and is believed to be desirable on the part of the U. States. It has been proposed by the King of Sweden, that, pending the negotiation of renewal, the expired treaty should be mutually considered as still in force; a measure which will require the sanction of Congress to be carried into effect on our part, and which I therefore recommend to your consideration.

With Prussia, Spain, Portugal, and in general all the European Powers, between whom and the United States relations of friendly intercourse have existed, their condition has not materially varied since the last session of Congress. I regret not to be able to say the same of our commercial intercourse with the Colonial Possessions of Great Britain, in America. Negotiations of the highest importance to our common interests have been for several years in discussion between the two Governments; and on the part of the United States have been invariably pursued in the spirit of candor and conciliation. Interests of great magnitude and delicacy had been adjusted by the Conventions of 1815 and 1818, while that of 1822, mediated by the late Emperor Alexander, had promised a satisfactory compromise of claims which the Government of the United States, in justice to the rights of a numerous class of their citizens, was bound to sustain. But with regard to the commercial intercourse between the U. States and the British Colonies in America, it has been hitherto found impracticable to bring the parties to an understanding satisfactory to both. The relative geographical position, and the respective products of nature cultivated by human industry, had constituted the elements of a commercial intercourse between the United States and British America insular and continental, important to the inhabitants of both countries. But it had been interdicted by G Britain, upon a principle heretofore practised upon by the colonizing nations of Europe, of holding the trade of their colonies, each in exclusive monopoly to herself. After the termination of the late war, this interdiction had been revived, and the British Government declined including this portion of our intercourse with her possessions in the negotiation of the Convention of 1815. The trade was then carried on exclusively in British vessels, till the act of Congress concerning navigation of 1818, and the supplemental act of 1820, met the interdict by a corresponding measure on the part of the United States. These measures, not of retaliation, but of necessary defence, were soon succeeded by an Act of Parliament, opening certain colonial ports to vessels of the United States coming directly from them to the importation from them of certain articles of our produce, burdened with heavy duties, including some of the most valuable articles of our ports. The U States opened their ports to vessels from the Colonies, upon terms responding with those of the Act of Parliament, and to the relative position of the parties, considered as pending, and to be speedily resumed. In the mean time, another act of Parliament, so doubtful and ambiguous in its import as to have been misunderstood by the officers in the Colonies who were to carry it into execution, opens again certain colonial ports, upon new conditions and terms, with a threat to close them against any Nation which may not accept these terms, as prescribed by the British Government. This act, passed in July, 1825, not communicated to the Government of the United States, not understood by the British Officers of the Customs in the Colonies where it was to be enforced, was nevertheless submitted to the consideration of Congress, at their last session. With the knowledge that a negotiation upon the subject had long been in progress, and pledges given of its resumption at an early day, it was deemed expedient to await the result of that negotiation, rather than to subscribe implicitly to terms the import of which was not clear, and which the British authorities themselves in this hemisphere, were not prepared to explain.

Immediately after the close of the last Session of Congress, one of our most distinguished citizens was despatched as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, furnished with instructions which we could not doubt would lead to a conclusion of this long controverted interest, upon terms acceptable to Great Britain. Upon his arrival, and before he had delivered his letters of credence, he was met by an Order of the British Council, excluding, from and after the first of December now current, the vessels of the United States from all the Colonial British ports, excepting those immediately bordering upon our Territories. In answer to his expostulations upon a measure thus unexpected, he is informed that, according to the ancient maxims of policy of European nations having colonies, their trade is an exclusive possession of the mother country. That all participation in it by other nations, is a boon or favor not forming a subject of negotiation, but to be regulated by the Legislative Acts of the Power owning the colony. That the British Government, therefore, declines negotiating concerning it; and that, as the United States did not forthwith accept purely and simply the terms offered by the Act of Parliament, of July, 1825, Great Britain would not now admit the vessels of the United States even upon the terms on which she has opened them to the navigation of other nations.

We have been accustomed to consider the trade which we have enjoyed with the British Colonies, rather as an interchange of mutual benefits, than as a mere favor received; that under every circumstance, we have given an ample equivalent We have seen every other nation, holding Colonies, negotiate with other nations, and grant them, freely, admission to the Colonies by Treaty; and, so far are the other colonizing nations of Europe now from refusing to negotiate for trade with their Colonies, that we ourselves have secured access to the Colonies of more than one of them by treaty. The refusal, however, of Great Britain to negotiate, leaves to the United States no other alternative than that of regulating, or interdicting, altogether, the trade on their part, according as either measure may affect the interest of our own country; and, with that exclusive object, I would recommend the whole subject to your calm and candid deliberations.

It is hoped that our unavailing exertions to accomplish a cordial good understanding on this interest, will not have an unpropitious effect upon the other great topics of discussion between the two Governments. Our Northeastern and Northwestern boundaries are still unadjusted. The Commissioners under the 7th article of the Treaty of Ghent have nearly come to the close of their labors; nor can we renounce the expectation, enfeebled as it is, that they may agree upon their Report to the satisfaction or acquiescence of both parties. The Commission for liquidating the claims for indemnity for slaves carried away after the close of the war, has been sitting, with doubtful prospects of success. Propositions of compromise have, however, passed between the two Governments, the result of which, we flatter ourselves, may yet prove satisfactory. Our own dispositions and purposes towards Great Britain are all friendly and conciliatory; nor can we abandon, but with strong reluctance, the belief that they will, ultimately, meet a return, not of favors, which we neither ask nor desire, but of equal reciprocity and good will.

With the American Governments of this hemisphere we continue to maintain an intercourse altogether friendly, and between their nations and ours that commercial interchange of which mutual benefit is the source, and mutual comfort and harmony the result, is in a continual state of improvement. The war between Spain and them, since the total expulsion of the Spanish military force from their continental territories, has been little more than nominal; and their internal tranquility, though occasionally menaced by the agitations which civil wars never fail to leave behind them, has not been affected by any serious calamity.

The Congress of Ministers from several of those nations which assembled at Panama, after a short session there, adjourned to meet again, at a more favorable season, in the neighborhood of Mexico. The decease of one of our Ministers on his way to the Isthmus, and the impediments of the season, which delayed the departure of the other, deprived us of the advantage of being represented at the first meeting of the Congress. There is, however, no reason to believe that any of the transactions of the Congress were of a nature to affect injuriously the interests of the United States, or to require the interposition of our Ministers, had they been present. Their absence has, indeed, deprived us of the opportunity of possessing precise and authentic information of the treaties which were concluded at Panama; and the whole result has confirmed me in the conviction of the expediency to the United States of being represented at the Congress. The surviving member of the Mission, appointed during your last session, has accordingly proceeded to his destination, and a successor to his distinguished and lamented associate will be nomina-

ted to the Senate. A Treaty of Amity, Navigation, and Commerce, has, in the course of the last summer, been concluded by our Minister Plenipotentiary at Mexico, with the United States of that Confederacy, which will also be laid before the Senate, for their advice with regard to its ratification.

In adverting to the present condition of our fiscal conc[illegible]s, and to the prospects of our Revenue, the first remark that calls our attention, is, that they are less exuberantly prosperous than they were at the corresponding period of the last year. The severe shock so extensively sustained by the commercial and manufacturing interests in Great Britain, has not been without a perceptible recoil upon ourselves. A reduced importation from abroad is necessarily succeeded by a reduced return to the Treasury at home.— The revenue of the present year will not equal [illegible] last. And the receipts of that which is [illegible] fall short of those in the current year. This, however, is in part attributable to [illegible]condition of some of our domestic ma- [illegible] so far is compensated by an equiva- [illegible]profitable to the nation It is also highly [illegible]o perceive, that the deficiency in the re- [illegible]e it scarcely exceeds the anticipations of [illegible]'s estimates from the Treasury, has not [illegible] the application of more than eleven mil- [illegible] the present year, to the discharge of the [illegible]d interest of the debt, nor the reduction [illegible]of seven millions of the capital debt itself. [illegible]e in the Treasury on the first of January [illegible]201,650 dollars, 43 cents. The receipts [illegible]time to the 30th of September last, were [illegible]92 dollars, 50 cents. The receipts of the [illegible]t quarter, estimated at six millions of dollars, [illegible]d, with the sums already received, a revenue of about twenty-five millions and a half for the year.— The expenditures for the three first quarters of the year have amounted to 18,714,226 dollars, 65 cents. The expenditures of the current quarter are expected, including the two millions of the principal debt to be paid, to balance the receipts. So that the expenses of the year, amounting to upwards of a million less than its income, will leave a proportionally increased balance in the Treasury on the first of January, 1827, over that of the first of January last. Instead of 5,200,000, there will be 6,400,000 dollars.

The amount of duties secured on merchandize imported from the commencement of the year until the 30th September, is estimated at 21,250,000 dollars, and the amount that will probably accrue during the present quarter, is estimated at 4,250,000, making for the whole year 25,500,000, from which the drawbacks being deducted, will leave a clear revenue from the customs, receivable in the year 1827, of about 20,400,000 dollars, which, with the sums to be received from the proceeds of public lands, the Bank Dividends, and other incidental receipts, will form an aggregate of about twenty-three millions, a sum falling short of the whole expenses of the present year, little more than the portion of those expenditures applied to the discharge of the public debt, beyond the annual appropriation of ten millions, by the act of 3d March, 1817. At the passage of that act, the public debt amounted to one hundred and twenty-three millions and a half. On the first of January next, it will be short of seventy-four millions. In the lapse of these ten years, fifty millions of public debt, with the annual charge of upwards of three millions of interest upon them, have been extinguished. At the passage of that act, of the annual appropriation of the ten millions, seven were absorbed in the payment of interest, and not more than three millions went to reduce the capital of the debt. Of the same ten millions, at this time scarcely four are applicable to the interest, and upwards of six are effective in melting down the capital. Yet our experience has proved, that a revenue consisting so largely of imposts and tonnage, ebbs and flows to an extraordinary extent, with all the fluctuations incident to the general commerce of the world. It is within our recollection that even in the compass of the same last ten years, the receipts of the Treasury were not adequate to the expenditures of the year; and that in two successive years it was found necessary to resort to loans to meet the engagements of the nation The returning tides of the succeeding years replenished the public coffers, until they have again begun to feel the vicissitude of a decline. To produce these alternations of fulness and exhaustion, the relative operation of abundant or of unfruitful seasons, the regulations of foreign Governments, political revolutions, the prosperous or decaying condition of manufactures, commercial speculations, and many other causes, not always to be traced, variously combine. We have found the alternate swells and diminutions embracing periods of from two to three years. The last period of depression to us was from 1819 to 1822. The corresponding revival was from 1823 to the commencement of the present year. Still we have no cause to apprehend a depression comparable to that of the former period, or even to anticipate a deficiency which will intrench upon the ability to apply the annual ten millions to the reduction of the debt. It is well for us, however, to be admonished of the necessity of abiding by the maxims of the most vigilant economy, and of resorting to all honorable and useful expedients, for pursuing with steady and inflexible perseverance the total discharge of the debt.

Besides the seven millions of the loans of 1813, which will have been discharged in the course of the present year, there are nine millions which, by the terms of the contracts, would have been, and are now, redeemable. Thirteen millions more of the loan of 1814 will become redeemable from and after the expiration of the present month; and nine other millions from and after the close of the ensuing year.— They constitute a mass of thirty-one millions of dollars, all bearing an interest of six per centum, more than twenty millions of which will be immediately redeemable, and the rest within little more than a year. Leaving of this amount, fifteen millions to continue at the interest of six per cent., but to be, as far as shall be found practicable, paid off in the years 1827 and 1828, there is scarcely a doubt, that the remaining sixteen millions might, within a few months, be discharged by a loan at not exceeding five per cent., redeemable in the years 1829 and 1830. By this operation, a sum of nearly half a million of dollars may be saved to the nation; and the discharge of the whole thirty-one millions within the four years, may be greatly facilitated, if not wholly accomplished.

By an act of Congress of 3d March, 1825, a loan, for the purpose now referred to, or a subscription to stock, was authorised, at an interest not exceeding four and a half per cent. But, at that time, so large a portion of the floating capital of the country was absorbed in commercial speculations, and so little was left for investment in the stocks, that the measure was but partially successful. At the last session of Congress, the condition of the funds was still unpropitious to the measure; but the change so soon afterwards occurred, that, had the authority existed to redeem the nine millions now redeemable, by an exchange of stocks, or a loan at five per cent., it is morally certain that it might have been effected, and with it a yearly saving of ninety thousand dollars.

With regard to the collection of the revenue of Impost, certain occurrences have, within the last year, been disclosed in one or two of our principal ports, which engaged the attention of Congress at their last session, and may hereafter require further consideration. Until within a very few years, the execution of the laws for raising the revenue, like that of all our other laws, has been ensured more by the moral sense of the community, than by the rigors of a jealous precaution, or by penal sanctions. Confiding in the exemplary punctuality and unsullied integrity of our importing merchants, a gradual relaxation from the provisions of the collection laws, and a close adherence to which would have caused inconvenience and expense to them, had long become habitual; and indulgences had been extended universally, because they had never been abused. It may be worthy of your serious consideration, whether some further legislative provision may not be necessary to come in aid of this state of unguarded security.

From the reports herewith communicated of the Secretary of War and of the Navy, with the subsidiary documents annexed to them, will be discovered the present condition and administration of our Military establishment on the land and on the sea. The organization of the Army having undergone no change since its reduction to the present Peace Establishment in 1821, it remains only to observe, that it is yet found adequate to all the purposes for which a permanent armed force in time of peace can be needed, or useful. It may be proper to add, that, from a difference of opinion between the late President of the United States and the Senate, with regard to the construction of the act of Congress of 2d March, 1821, to reduce and fix the Military Peace Establishment of the United States, it remains hitherto so far without execution, that no Colonel has been appointed to command one of the Regiments of Artillery. A supplementary or explanatory act of the Legislature appears to be the only expedient practicable for removing the difficulty of this appointment.

In a period of profound peace, the conduct of the mere military establishment forms but a very inconsiderable portion of the duties devolving upon the administration of the Department of War. It will be seen by the returns from the subordinate departments of the Army, that every branch of the service is marked with order, regularity, and discipline. That from the Commanding General through all the gradations of superintendence, the officers feel themselves to have been citizens before they were soldiers, and that the glory of a Republican Army must consist in the spirit of freedom by which it is animated, and of patriotism by which it is impelled. It may be confidently stated, that the moral character of the Army is in a state of continual improvement, and that all the arrangements for the disposal of its parts have a constant reference to that end.

But to the War Department are attributed other duties, having indeed relation to a future possible condition of war, but being purely defensive, and in their tendency contributing rather to the security and permanency of peace: The erection of the fortifications provided for by Congress and adapted to secure our shores from hostile invasion: The distribution of the fund of public gratitude and justice to the pensioners of the Revolutionary war. The maintenance of our relations of peace and of protection with the Indian Tribes: And the internal improvements and surveys for the location of Roads and Canals, which during the last three sessions of Congress have engaged so much of their attention, and may engross so large a share of their future benefactions to our country.

By the act of the 30th of April, 1824, suggested and approved by my predecessor, the sum of $30,000 was appropriated for the purpose of causing to be made the necessary surveys, plans and estimates, of the routes of such roads and canals as the President of the United States might deem of national importance in a commercial or military point of view, or necessary for the transportation of the public mail—the surveys, plans, and estimates, for each, when completed, to be laid before Congress.

In execution of this act, a Board of Engineers was immediately instituted, and have been since most assiduously and constantly occupied in carrying it into effect. The first object to which their labors were directed, by order of the late President, was the examination of the country between the tide waters of the Potomac, the Ohio, and Lake Erie, to ascertain the practicability of a communication between them, to designate the most suitable route for the same, and to form plans and estimates in detail of the expense of execution.

On the 3d of February, 1825, they made their first report, which was immediately communicated to Congress, and in which they declared that, having maturely considered the circumstances observed by them personally, and carefully studied the results of such of the preliminary surveys as were then completed, they were decidedly of opinion that the communication was practicable.

At the last session of Congress, before the Board of Engineers were enabled to make up their second report, containing a general plan and preparatory estimate for the work, the Committee of the House of Representatives upon Roads and Canals, closed the session with a report, expressing the hope that the plan and estimate of the Board of Engineers might at this time be prepared, and that the subject be referred to the early and favorable consideration of Congress at their present session. That expected Report of the Board of Engineers is prepared, and will forthwith be laid before you.

Under the resolution of Congress, authorizing the Secretary of War to have prepared a complete system of Cavalry Tactics and a system of Exercise and Instruction of Field Artillery for the use of the Militia of the United States, to be reported to Congress at the present session—a Board of distinguished Officers of the Army, and of the Militia, has been convened, whose Report will be submitted to you, with that of the Secretary of War. The occasion was thought favorable for consulting the same Board, aided by the results of a correspondence with the Governors of the several States and Territories, and other citizens of intelligence and experience, upon the acknowledged defective condition of our Militia system, and of the improvements of which it is susceptible. The report of the Board upon this subject is also submitted for your consideration.

In the estimates of appropriations for the ensuing year, upwards of five millions of dollars will be submitted for the expenditures to be paid from the Department of War. Less than two-fifths of this will be applicable to the maintenance and support of the Army. A million and a half in the form of pensions goes as a scarcely adequate tribute to the services and sacrifices of a former age, and a more than equal sum, invested in fortifications, or for the preparations of internal improvement, provides for the quiet, the comfort, and the happier existence of the ages to come. The appropriations to indemnify those unfortunate remnants of another race, unable alike to share in the enjoyments, and to exist in the presence of civilization, though swelling in recent years to a magnitude burdensome to the Treasury, are generally not without their equivalents, in profitable value; or serve to discharge the Union from engagements more burdensome than debt.

In like manner, the estimate of appropriations for the Navy Department will present an aggregate sum of upwards of three millions of dollars. About one half of these, however, cover the current expenditures of the Navy in actual service, and one half constitutes a fund of national property, the pledge of our future glory and defence. It was scarcely one short year after the close of the late war, and when the burden of its expenses and charges was weighing heaviest upon the country, that Congress, by the act of 29th April, 1816, appropriated one million of dollars annually, for eight years, to the *gradual increase of the Navy*. At a subsequent period, this annual appropriation was reduced to half a million for six years, of which the present year is the last. A yet more recent appropriation the last two years, for building ten Sloops of War, has nearly restored the original appropriation of 1816, of a million for every year. The result is before us all. We have twelve line-of battle Ships, twenty Frigates, and Sloops of War in proportion; which, with a few months of preparation, may present a line of floating fortifications along the whole range of our coast ready to meet any invader who might attempt to set foot upon our shores: Combining with a system of fortifications upon the shores themselves, commenced about the same time under the auspices of my immediate predecessor, and hitherto systematically pursued, it has placed in our possession the most effective sinews of war, and has left us at once an example and a lesson, from which our own duties may be inferred The gradual increase of the Navy was the principle of which the act of 29th April, 1816, was the first developement. It was the introduction of a system to act upon the character and history of our country for an indefinite series of ages. It was a declaration of that Congress to their constituents and to posterity, that it was the destiny and the duty of these Confederated States, to become, in regular process of time, and by no petty advances, a great Naval Power. That which they proposed to accomplish in eight years, is rather to be considered as the measure of their means, than the limitation of their design.— They looked forward for a term of years sufficient for the accomplishment of a definite portion of their purpose; and they left to their successors to fill up the canvass of which they had traced the large and prophetic outline. The ships of the line, and frigates, which they had in contemplation, will be shortly completed. The time which they had allotted for the accomplishment of the work has more than elapsed. It remains for your consideration how their successors may contribute their portion of toil and of treasure for the benefit of the succeeding age, in the gradual increase of our Navy There is, perhaps, no part of the exercise of the Constitutional Powers of the Federal Government, which has given more general satisfaction to the People of the Union, than this. The system has not been thus vigorously introduced, and hitherto sustained, to be now departed from, or abandoned. In continuing to provide for the gradual increase of the Navy, it may not be necessary or expedient to add for the present, any more to the number of our ships; but should you deem it advisable to continue the yearly appropriation of half a million to the same objects, it may be profitably expended, in providing a supply of timber to be seasoned, and other materials for future use; in the construction of docks, or in laying the foundations of a School for Naval Education, as to the wisdom of Congress, either of those measures may appear to claim the preference.

Of the small portions of this Navy engaged in actual service during the peace, squadrons have continued to be maintained in the Pacific Ocean, in the West India Seas, and in the Mediterranean; to which has been added a small armament, to cruise on the Eastern Coast of South America. In all they have afforded protection to our commerce, have contributed to make our country advantageously known to foreign nations, have honorably employed multitudes of our seamen in the service of their country, and have enured numbers of youths of the rising generation to lives of manly hardihood and of nautical experience and skill. The piracies with which the West India Seas were for several years infested, have been totally suppressed. But, in the Mediterranean, they have increased in a manner afflictive to other nations, and but for the continual presence of our squadron, would probably have been distressing to our own. The war which has unfortunately broken out between the Republic of Buenos Ayres and the Brazilian Government, has given rise to very great irregularities among the Naval Officers of the latter, by whom principles in relation to blockades, and to neutral navigation, have been brought forward, to which we cannot subscribe, and which our own Commanders have found it necessary to resist. From the friendly disposition towards the United States constantly manifested by the Emperor of Brazil, and the very useful and friendly commercial intercourse between the United States and his dominions, we have reason to believe that the just reparation demanded for the injuries sustained by several of our citizens from some of his officers, will not be withheld. Abstracts from the recent despatches of the commanders of our several squadrons are communicated with the Report of the Secretary of the Navy to Congress.

A Report from the Postmaster General is likewise communicated, presenting in a highly satisfactory manner the result of a vigorous, efficient, and economical administration of that Department. The revenue of the office, even of the year including the latter half of 1824, and the first half of 1825, had exceeded its expenditures by a sum of more than 45,000 dollars. That of the succeeding year has been still more productive. The increase of the receipts, in the year preceding the first of July last, over that of the year before, exceeds $136,000, and the excess of the receipts over the expenditures of the year has swollen from 45,000 to nearly $80,000. During the same period, contracts for additional transportation of the mail, in stages, for about 260,000 miles, have been made, and for 70,000 miles annually on horseback. Seven hundred and fourteen new Post Offices have been established within the year; and the increase of revenue within the last three years, as well as the augmentation of the transportation by mail, is more than equal to the whole amount of receipts, and of mail conveyance, at the commencement of the present century, when the seat of the General Government was removed to this place. When we reflect that the objects effected by the transportation of the mail are among the choicest comforts and enjoyments of social life, it is pleasing to observe, that the dissemination of them to every corner of our country has outstripped in their increase even the rapid march of our population.

By the Treaties with France and Spain, respectively ceding Louisiana and the Floridas to the United States, provision was made for the security of land titles derived from the Governments of those nations. Some progress has been made, under the authority of various Acts of Congress, in the ascertainment and establishment of those titles: but claims to a very large extent remain unadjusted. The public faith, no less than the just rights of individuals, and the interest of the community itself, appears to require further provision for the speedy settlement of these claims, which I therefore recommend to the care and attention of the Legislature.

In closing this communication, I trust that it will not be deemed inappropriate to the occasion and purposes upon which we are here assembled, to indulge a momentary retrospect, combinining, in a single glance, the period of our origin as a National Confederation with that of our present existence, at the precise interval of half a century from each other. Since your last meeting at this place, the Fiftieth Anniversary of the day when our Independence was declared, has been celebrated throughout our land; and on that day, while every heart was bounding with joy, and every voice was tuned to gratulation, amid the blessings of Freedom and Independence, which the sires of a former age had handed down to their children, two of the principal actors in that solemn scene, the hand that penned the ever-memorable Declaration, and the voice that sustained it in debate, were, by one summons, at the distance of seven hundred miles from each other, called before the Judge of all, to account for their deeds done upon earth. They departed cheered by the benedictions of their country, to whom they left the inheritance of their fame, and the memory of their bright example. If we turn our thoughts to the condition of their country, in the contrast of the first and last day of that half century, how resplendent and sublime is the transition from gloom to glory! Then, glancing through the same lapse of time, in the condition of the individuals, we see the first day marked with the fulness and vigor of youth, in the pledge of their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, to the cause of freedom and of mankind. And on the last, extended on the bed of death, with but sense and sensibility left to breathe a last aspiration to Heaven of blessing upon their country, may we not humbly hope that to them, too, it was a pledge of transition from gloom to glory; and that while their mortal vestments were sinking into the clod of the valley, their emancipated spirits were ascending to the bosom of their God!

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Washington, December 5, 1826.

[Nine thousand copies of the Message and Documents were ordered by the two Houses.]

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, Dec. 6.

Mr. Hayne, of S. C. had leave to introduce "A bill to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," which was read the first time.

Thursday, December 7.

Mr. Branch and other members of the Senate appeared this day.

The bill to establish an uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the U. States, was read the second time, and, on motion of Mr. Hayne, was referred to a Select Committee of seven members, which, being balloted for, the following gentlemen were appointed thereon, viz: Messrs. Hayne, Berrien, Silsbee, Smith, of Md., Van Buren, Johnson of Kentucky, and Sanford.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, gave notice that he should, to-morrow, ask leave to introduce a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, December 6.

Mr. Conner of N. C. attended this day.

The various subjects embraced in the President's message, were referred to the appropriate standing committees.

Mr. Little, of Md. submitted the following for consideration, viz:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of providing, by law, at the present session, for the apportionment of Representatives among the several States, under the fifth census of the inhabitants of the United States.

The resolution was read and laid on the table.

Thursday, Dec. 7.

The Standing Committees were appointed by the Speaker. They are nearly the same as last year.

Mr. Bryan and Mr. Hines, of N. C., appeared this day.

The Rev. Reuben Post was elected Chaplain on the part of this House.

Extract of a letter from Washington, Dec. 4.

"I learn, from an authentic source, that the Correspondence respecting the West India Trade has been rather warm, between our Minister and the British Government. I conceived this might be of some interest to you, as probably these *warm* letters will not appear at present."

New York, Dec. 2.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer have for the present concluded their labours, the jury having pronounced a verdict of *Guilty* on the parties last tried, viz: Jacob Barker, Thos. Vermilyea, George W. Brown, Mark Spencer, Matthew L. Davis.

The Court adjourned to Friday next, at 10 A. M. Previous to adjournment, Maxwell, District Attorney, remarked to the Court that he would begin with the trial of Mr. Eckford, as soon as it should meet again.

Thus has ended a trial which in its importance to the community in which they live, has rarely been paralleled.—The result, (perhaps with one exception) we believe to be in perfect accordance with the public sentiment.

The punishment for the offence of which these individuals have been convicted, is fine or imprisonment, or both in the discretion of the Court.

A bill of exceptions has been filed in the case, and a motion will probably be made on Monday, for a suspension of the sentence, until after the next term of the Supreme Court, to be held at Albany in February next.

Philadelphia, December 2.

The Grand Jury in the United States' District Court, presented yesterday morning forty-three bills, all relating to the concealment of teas; and more, it is understood, are yet to be added.

Execution.—The sentence of the law was lately executed at Lenox, Mass. on an Indian, Samuel P. Charles, for the murder of Joel Freeman.

It is not a little curious to observe, how fond people are of *shocking sights*. On that day our village was almost deserted. Crowds passed through it from other towns on their way to the Aceldama, the place of blood. Many went the night before, to be there betimes in the morning—fearing, perhaps, that the sheriff would steal a march upon them by executing the Indian previous to the appointed hour, and thus deprive them of the pleasure of witnessing a spectacle so horridly delightful.

Berk. Amer.

It becomes us to be cautious how we sport with the feelings of each other—the cords of friendship are often weakened, if not severed, by a little folly or indiscretion in this respect.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGL[illegible]

New York

Yesterday the packet ship [illegible] De Cost, arrived at this port [illegible] pool, from whence she sailed [illegible] November, bringing us our regu[illegible] London and Liverpool papers [illegible] day, with Shipping Lists to the [illegible] ber, and Price Current to the 30[illegible] inclusive.

The papers contain accounts [illegible] vantages gained by the Russ[illegible] Yern oloff over the Persians. [illegible] bility from present appearances [illegible] war between those powers will [illegible] short time.

Mr. Canning had returned to [illegible]

Accounts from many of the [illegible] ing districts represent business [illegible] guid than for the previous week.

The Liverpool papers of the [illegible] ber mention that trade had been [illegible] the past week, in Manchester.

The woollen trade in Yorkshi[illegible] ly stationary.

GREECE.—Very little that can [illegible] ed upon has been received from [illegible] try.—The Trieste paper states [illegible] to the 6th of October, communic[illegible] report of the surrender of the c[illegible] thens; but this is extremely im[illegible] That fortress, we have been [illegible] was provisioned for at least two [illegible] Greeks said it was supplied for s[illegible] veral new instances of piracy are [illegible] committed by men driven to des[illegible] the invaders.

The dates from Napoli are to A[illegible] when it is said things appeared [illegible] perous than ever before since the [illegible] first landed. Ibrahim has bee[illegible] three attempts to change his p[illegible] always retreats on the appearan[illegible] sition. On the 3d, 400 of the [illegible] troops were completely beaten [illegible] with the Capatelli of Missolong[illegible] Indians. The reported disturba[illegible] rinth are now stated to have am[illegible] act of violence, but to have been [illegible] eted by Bozzaria. It was a dispu[illegible] the governor and deputy governo[illegible] are given of events at Athens, [illegible] here said to have terminated in [illegible] of the Turks.

The most important news, fro[illegible] ny can be better than what we ha[illegible] lated, is that of the Greeks having [illegible] possession of all the fortresses o[illegible] ern coast of the Morea, with the [illegible] of Latros, Modon and Coron. W[illegible] the Egyptians had been forced to [illegible] by the plague and want of pro[illegible] we find an account of 2,000 of t[illegible] in one instance, trying to open a [illegible] Coron, Modon and the castle of [illegible] to Tripolizza, and being rou[illegible] Greeks, who took 500 horses a[illegible] In consequence of the good pew[illegible] ferent quarters, national paper[illegible] from 9 to 12 at Napoli.

PORTUGAL.—Intelligence has be[illegible] ed from Lisbon, stating that som[illegible] surrectionary movements had tak[illegible] Portugal, on the part of the enem[illegible] constitutional charter.

Madrid,

The King continues still to ex[illegible] kind of lethargy, which causes h[illegible] every minute, even when standing

Liverpool, 31st Octob[illegible]

Cotton.—In the early part of t[illegible] the market was dull, and some d[illegible] experienced, which brought for[illegible] buyers, and the prices were restore[illegible] ly the former level; but the disc[illegible] accounts which we have contin[illegible] ceive from Manchester, have late[illegible] very depressing effect, and it is a[illegible] possible to make sales, except at [illegible] tion of 1-4 to 3-8d per lb. from t[illegible] tions of our last Circular.

Thursday Morning,

The demand for Cotton the last [illegible] has been exceedingly limited, and [illegible] estimated at 2500 bags only, a large [illegible] tion good fair Uplands at 6 3-4d. [illegible] 7d. and under, and Alabamas 6 1-[illegible] In other articles of American prod[illegible] little has been done. The recent [illegible] of Indian Corn have met a ready s[illegible] 6d. per bushel, but the heavy im[illegible] Barley and Beans will no doubt re[illegible] article to 5s. 3d. or less.

Young Ladies.—Next to mothers, [illegible] ladies have the greatest agency in [illegible] the characters of the other sex. T[illegible] fluence commences at a period w[illegible] most needed. Young men, although [illegible] characters are in a great measure [illegible] require some powerful restraints [illegible] time when they are becoming acq[illegible] with the world, and are beginning [illegible] beyond the inspection of a mother's [illegible] The young females with whom they [illegible] ate, are the guardians of their virtue [illegible] accountable for most of the evil pra[illegible] into which they fall. It requires [illegible] observation to be convinced that mul[illegible] of young men, who are destitute of re[illegible] principles, pursue that line of conduct [illegible] is most likely to meet the views of the [illegible] ladies with whom they associate, and [illegible] approbation they desire to obtain. [illegible] is not a vice prevalent among them [illegible] would not be relinquished, were it rep[illegible] ted, and the perpetrators of it avoid[illegible] the young, the fashionable, and the in[illegible] gent of the sex.

The good wife is none of your da[illegible] dames, who love to appear in a variet[illegible] suits every day new; as if a good gown, [illegible] a stratagem in war, were to be used [illegible] once. But our good wife sets up a suit[illegible] cording to the keel of her husband's est[illegible] and, if of high parentage, she does not [illegible] remember what she was by birth, that [illegible] forgets what she is by match.—*Feller*

BSERVER.

AYETTEVILLE:

DAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 13, 1826.

New York Market.—The accounts from ...pe packet ship York, are unfavo... ...ave occasioned a considerable de... We now quote at 8½ to 9 cents. ...ported that a much greater number ...s been sold here than has ever been ...n early; and it is still coming in ...ntities.

Bank Notes.—In New York, 2½ to 3 ...scount. Philadelphia, 2½ per cent. ...to 2½ per cent. Richmond, 2¼ to ... Petersburg, 1¼ to 1½ per cent. ...1 to 2 per ct.—at the latest dates.

...k was hanged near the jail in ... Saturday last. We understand ...great firmness and resignation, ...confessed his guilt of the crime ...was convicted. When first let ...e broke, and he fell: but another ...ved, he ascended by a ladder, and ...nched into eternity. We learn ...concourse of persons, male and ...and young, white and black, were ...er of them from Sampson, from ...enlprit was brought.

Georgia Bank Notes.—The Georgians ...inveterate, and we think very ...e hostility to the circulation of ...within their State. In Augusta, ...cial houses have published their ...on not to receive them at a less ...n 5 per cent. and recommending ...es "not to receive them at all." ...th, a town meeting has been call... ...e subject into consideration, at ...ubt not, they will follow their ...example, and "suspend inter... ...e evil spirit seems to preside over ...Georgia, impelling them to mad ...by which they will themselves ...st sufferers. *If* our notes were ...at which they have misrepresent... ...and *if* our Banks were of in... ...as they say, there would be some ...for their complaints. But the ...they are at not half the discount ...e credit of the Banks is above ...What most surprises us is, that ...made matter of complaint that a ...m this State is purchasing cot... ...with these notes. We sup... ...ter has not suffered by the com... ...produced, however grievous it ...e merchants of Augusta. It is ...on here, to see cotton speculators ...and we remember that one was ...this time last year, who bought ...saved our own merchants from ...ss sustained by the decline of ...e ever dreamed of a town meet... ...him off; such a preposterous no... ...rgin in Georgia.

...ville Bank, which resumed spe... ...on the 1st of September, has a... ...ed payment, with the intention ...up its business. The run upon ...s very great, $260,000 having ...ed and paid in the course of 70 ...other Banks of Tennessee conti... ...ecie.

...h Register lately stated that a ...of Chatham county, [*quere*, the ...Pittsborough?] had been a sub... ...paper for about twenty-seven ...had never been indebted for a ...subscription than six months. ...S. Y. Advocate remarks:

"Subscribers to newspapers were *Chat...* ...Gentlemen, what a merry life editors ...ey would be more witty, more gay, ...and good nature, and never at a loss ...papers entertaining. Empty pockets ...destroyers of wit. Did ever a poor ...ake a general laugh? Certainly not. ...ckets to let always furnishes *prima fa...* ...this empty head. The punctuality of ...the living fountain of an editor's wit ...

Murphey's Lottery.—We are re... ...state that, in consequence of the ...neral Agents to make returns to the ...ger, Dr. James Webb, he has been ...to postpone the drawing for a few ...ums are coming in by every mail, ...ers to be able to commence the ...ns safety by the latter part of this ...early in January. All persons ...kets for sale are requested imme... ...transmit to Dr. Webb, of Hillsbo... ...rt of the tickets which remain in ...unsold.

...ate of South Carolina it has been ...ed, by a vote of 32 to 5, to tax the ...the stock held by citizens and ...of that State in the U. States Bank.

...tato raised in Tyrrel county, ...ner, weighed 11¼ pounds! We ...ow o hear again from our friend in ...unty.

The President's Message is now before our readers. Like all human things, the state of our country presents a checkered aspect, with more of evil than it has exhibited for some years. The most important part of the message is that relating to the British West India restrictions. We were not prepared to learn that every avenue to a satisfactory adjustment of the differences relative to this important trade was closed; that the British Cabinet had absolutely refused (and that not in the most courteous manner) to negotiate at all on the subject. But so it unfortunately is; and it now only remains for Congress to do what may be possible to avert the ruinous consequences of the blow thus inflicted on the Southern States. The President has not advised any definite course, but retaliatory measures, by which national pride may be satisfied, will no doubt be among those proposed in Congress. We shall not be surprised to find this subject disturb the good feeling which has grown up between the two governments, and which their mutual interests require should be cherished. It is no trifle that would draw the remark from President Adams, that "the constitutional interposition of the legislative authority may become ultimately indispensable."

The view of the operations of the several Departments of government, is very satisfactory; but it is truly delightful to contemplate the wonderful effects of the administration of the Post Office Department by Mr. McLean. His improvements are unexampled, and have gained the applause of the whole country, by which he is justly considered as able an officer as the government has ever had, in any station. To printers, he is invaluable.

The only part of the Message that we do not like, is the brief notice of the Panama Congress, and the lame apology for the absence of the Minister, who has just sailed. This mission, from the outset, has been the worst managed, most unfortunate, and ill-advised scheme of the Administration. But it is useless to grumble now; all we can hope for is that no mischief may be done.

On the whole, we think the message able, business-like, and likely to give general satisfaction; there being no new "light house of the sky" to attract the buffets of political Quixotes.

Mr. John Randolph arrived at New York on the 5th inst., in the packet ship York, from Liverpool.

The visit of Mr. Canning to Paris, has, according to private letters, been not without important political results. Among them, the following are supposed to have been agreed upon—that the general peace of Europe shall be maintained; that Spain and Portugal shall cease to receive deserters from each other, and abstain from mutual intrigues, prejudicial to both; that Russia shall deal with Turkey in her own way, and finally, that Greece shall be rescued from the yoke of the Mussulmans. In what manner the latter noble, tho' tardy, decision is to be enforced, does not appear; but it is understood that in taking it, Russia, England and France were agreed.

N. Y. American.

Raleigh, December 8.

The State Bank.—Monday last being the day fixed by law for the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this institution, for the election of Directors, &c. it was accordingly held at the Bank, in this city. Col. Wm. Polk was called to the Chair. A Committee was appointed to look into the Affairs of the Bank; and on the following day the Directors were elected. The meeting of the Stockholders then adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

The only changes in the Directory of the Principal Bank, were the election of H. M. Miller and H. H. Cannon, in the places of Wm. Shaw and Gavin Hogg, resigned.

On the evening of their election, the new Directory met, and having re-elected Mr. Boylan their President, proceeded to the appointment of the Presidents and Directors of the several Branches. The only alterations made in any of the Directories, were the following:

At Edenton—Josiah Holley, in the place of Ebenezer Paine, deceased.

At Tarborough—Joseph R. Lloyd, in the place of H. A. Donaldson, resigned.

At Wilmington—Alexander Peden, in the place of John Calhorden, resigned.—*Register.*

Culture of the Grape.—A correspondent of the American Farmer, in a letter written from South Carolina, observes that a poor light sandy soil will not only produce good wine, but an abundance of it; that millions of acres of land are suffered to lie idle and uncultured in the Southern States, which would be the most genial soil imaginable for the vine; that he has this year made upwards of 150 gallons of wine on about half an acre of land, which if planted with corn, would not in common years produce more than seven or eight bushels to the acre, with all the care and cultivation that could be bestowed upon it, and that this wine was not only good, but *very good*, better probably than nine-tenths of the wine imported into this country.—*Ral. Reg.*

Suicide.—Two young boys (sons of a respectable gentleman of Cork) lately destroyed themselves by trying, in the way of experiment, what was the *sensation of hanging.*

Dublin Herald.

Gen. Adair in an address to the public, touching the military events at New Orleans, in 1817, thus describes Gen. Jackson:—

"He is loud, noisy and abusive; nature seems to have formed him in mind and disposition, for a town or tavern bully, but fortunately for society, denied him the physical power necessary. His praise or his blame, his enmity or his friendship, can excite no feeling in my mind but contempt for his mean malignity as a man, and his dishonorable partiality as an officer."

[How different from the character given of the General by the same man in 1826.]

Ireland.—A letter from a gentleman in the North of Ireland to his friend in Washington City, dated September 23d, 1826, says:

"Ireland is now in a bad state. Linen cloth and yarn are very low, and no demand for either. We had very bad crops of flax and oats, on account of the unusually dry summer. We have had no rain since the month of May, of any signification—cattle are dying in every direction for want of water."

A Southern print, after mentioning a late duel with muskets and buckshot, at 30 paces, between two gentlemen in Mississippi, adds, "we are happy to learn that both were wounded, and hope that the *peppering* they received will do them good."

Dunning Justified.—A certain old Roman used to say that good debts became bad ones by not being called for.

Aphorism.—Neither birth nor wealth, but mind only, should be the aristocracy of a free people.

Gymnasia.—The following hit at one of the passions of the day, is taken from the National Ægis, printed at Worcester, Massachusetts, who appears not to approve this resuscitation of the ancient gymnastic exercises:

"*Gymnasia.*—A neat little triangular enclosure in the neighborhood of the venerable seat of New England's *piety* and learning at Cambridge, where formerly the successive generations of students urged their sports in an honest, pilgrim-like-way, is, or lately was, decorated with a quaint looking apparatus of masts, cordage, posts, rails, bars, and blocks, and the visiter might perceive the ingenious youth of the future generation playing thereon all sort of fantastic tricks between heaven and earth. It seems this is the method prescribed by German Professors, and practised in German Universities, to give muscular strenth, activity and agility to the frames of those who approach the ostentatious and proud sources of all human science, knowledge and information. Like all other imported fashions, whether salutary or pestiferous, the exercises of the gymnasium have become quite popular, and the wise and the simple, the great and the small, resort to these schools of discipline. The epidemic has broken out in our metropolitan cities, and has disturbed the gravity of their notional inhabitants. The powerful statesman and profound lawyer climb ladders and dangle by ropes; the orators and spectators ride wooden hobby horses; and all classes find their appropriate level, and occupations suited to heir respective tastes. The mania has extended to the females of our country, and we soon shall hear of young ladies on their high ropes enacting all the varieties of lofty and extravagant gambols."

National Ægis.

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. Editor—What a useful thing a Town Clock is, to regulate the sun! He rises full half an hour later here than to any of the neighbouring towns, and of course we have that much longer time to sleep than they.—I just give this hint to let our neighbours into the secret, that they may no longer be without a town clock. After they have got one, it will be very little trouble to keep the sun back.

Q.

MARRIED,

In Hillsborough, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. J. Witherspoon, Mr. Meredith Adams to Miss Jane Clancey.

In Orange county, on Sunday the 3d instant, Mr. John Steel, aged 14 years, to Miss Nancy Woody, aged 30 years!

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED,

Brig Halcyon, Darling, from New York,
Schr. Leo, Doan, New York,
Brig President Manning, Grafton, New York,
Schr. Martha, Luther, New York,
Schr. Harriet, Pratt, Boston,
Brig Royal Arch, Stodder, Boston,
Brig Mary and Nancy, Theobald, St. Thomas,
Schr. Hiram, Paddock, New Bedford,
Schr. Patriot, Wharf, Boston,
Brig Amstell, Vinson, Newport,
Schr. Sophia Ann, Howard, Port au Prince.
Schr. Harriett, Galt, Curacoa,
Schr. Fornax, Doan, Boston,
Schr. Hero, Stephenson, Boston,
Brig Dolly, Champlain, Warren.
French Brig Notredame, Croizet, Gaudaloupe,
Fr. Ship Le Juen Pierre, Baulanger, Martinique.

CLEARED,

Brig Albert, Beth, Martinique,
Brig Laurel, Reed, St. Croix,
Schr. Golden Age, Elliss, Philadelphia,
Brig Bucks Port, French, Hayti.

Auction.

ON SATURDAY, THE 16th INSTANT,

WILL be offered in Front of the Auction Store of the Subscriber:

3 Hhds 4th proof Jamaica Spirits, (very old)
30 bbls Apple Brandy,
30 Bbls Loaf and Lump Sugar,
50 lbs Nutmegs,
800 lbs Lead,
20 caddies Gunpowder Tea,
10 ½ qr. casks Wine,
100 bags Shot.

The sale will commence at 3 o'clock, P. M., and a liberal credit given, by

L. FITZHARRIS, *Auctioneer.*

December 13.

Fayetteville Academy.

THE Committee to whom is confided the care of this Institution, have resolved to let out the buildings to some competent and efficient Teacher, who will take upon himself the entire management of the Academy on his own account.

The buildings are large and commodious, and calculated both for a Male and Female Department.

The Children of the town are numerous:—the local advantages for a flourishing Academy are great, and well calculated to invite pupils from abroad:—and, as there is now no private Grammar School in the place, the present appears to be a favorable time for an individual to embark in the conduct of the Seminary on his own responsibility. It is believed that the profits of the Institution thus managed, would reward the undertaker amply for his labor and enterprise.

Any person wishing the situation will apply by letter (post paid) to the Subscriber, without delay.

H. POTTER, *Pres't of the Committee.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 6, 1826—97-tf

☞ The Committee are desirous to give the use of the Buildings to some person or persons who will keep up a temporary School, until the Academy shall be put upon a permanent footing. Application as above.

Currants, Almonds, Raisins.

Just received by Tillinghast's Boat,

10 Pipes Malaga sweet Wine,
5 qr. casks Madeira Wine,
4 boxes Cordials,
5 kegs Lemon Syrup;

ALSO, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Shellbark Nuts, Pearl Barley, Spanish Segars, Anchovies, Olives, &c. for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

December 13. 97-3t.

Tan Yard.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he purchased (twelve months since) the *TAN YARD* formerly conducted by Wm. Cameron. He has made many improvements, and has it under the management of the most experienced Workmen from the North. He is now ready to receive orders for all kinds of *LEATHER*, and has on hand, to dispose of on the most reasonable terms:

300 Sides Sole Leather at the reduced price of - - 25 Cts. per lb.
200 do Black Harness do. 30 do do.
200 do Russet do do. 30 do do.
200 do Skirting do do. 30 do do.
500 do Wax and Grained Upper, Kip, Calf, Sheep and Deer Skins, &c.

ALSO,

Wool and Hair for *Plastering*,
Cash paid for Dry and Green *Hides*.

H. G. NELSON.

Fayetteville, December 13. 97-tf.

To Journeymen Shoemakers.

THREE *First rate Workmen* will find constant employ and good wages, by applying to

H. G. NELSON.

December 13. 97-tf.

Candles.

A CONSTANT supply of *Fayetteville Mould Candles*, by the box, for sale by

J. & S. BIRDSALL.

December 13. 97-6w

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.	*Quan'ty rated.*	*From D.C.*	*To D.C.*
Beef, Fresh in Market, -	lb.	4	5
Brandy, Cogniac -	gallon	1 25	1 60
Apple -	do	45	50
Peach -	do	60	75
Bacon -	lb	14	15
Beeswax -	do	26	27
Butter -	do	15	20
Bagging -	yard	20	25
Coffee, Prime Green	lb	18	19
2d & 3d qual.	do	16	17
Candles, Mould	do	14	15
Spermaceti,	do		34
Cotton -	100lbs	8 50	9
Corn -	bushel	50	70
Copperas -	lb	4½	5
Flax -	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough	bushel	80	85
Flour, Superfine	barrel	6	6 50
Fine	do	5	6
Fish, Herrings	do	4	4 50
Mackerel	do	4	5 50
Mullet	do	6	6 50
Feathers -	lb	30	33
Gin, Holland	gallon	90	1 25
Country	do	43	45
Ginger -	lb	10	12½
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 feet	4	5
10 by 12	do	6	6
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	lb		
West India,	do		
Iron -	100 lb	5 50	6 50
Indigo, Bengal	lb	3	3 50
Flotant	do	2 75	3
Lime -	cask	2 25	2 50
Lard -	lb	7	8
Leather, Skirting	do	30	35
Sole	do	28	30
Bridle	side	3	4
Lead, Bar	lb	9	10
Logwood -	100 lb	2 50	3
Molasses -	gallon	40	
Nails, Cut, assorted	lb	7	1
Wrought	do	18	20
Shingles -	1000	1 50	2
Oats, -	bushel	50	55
Oil, Currier's	barrel	18	20
Linseed	gallon	80	1
Pork -	barrel	8	9
Pepper -	lb	21	22
Pimento -	do	30	
Plaster, Paris	ton	7 50	10
Powder, Dupont's	Keg	7 50	8
Others	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead	do	3 50	4
Spanish Brown	do	2	2 80
Yellow Ochre	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica	gallon	1	1 25
Wind. Island	do	70	80
New England	do	50	60
Rice -	100 lb	3 50	4
Rags -	lb	2	6
Shot -	Bag	2 75	3
Sugar, Mus. Prime	100 lb	11	12
Common	do	9	10
Loaf	lb	20	
Salt, Liverpool	bushel	90	
Turks Island,	do	85	90
St. Ubes, &c.			
Salts, Epsom	lb	25	30
Glauber	do	6	7
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	16	18
German	do	17	18
Salt-petre -	do	12	15
Tallow -	do		10
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson	do	1 20	
Tobacco, Leaf (nom.)	100 lb	4	4 50
Manufactured	do	5	20
Tin, ½ x -	box	16	18
Verdigris -	lb	65	
Wheat -	bushel	1	1 10
Whiskey -	gallon	45	50
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe	do	1 25	1 55
Port	do	2 00	3 20
Malaga	do	80	

Glassware.

THE Subscribers have just received 50 packages of *FANCY GLASSWARE*, from the Boston Glass Factory, consisting of Tumblers, Decanters, Ticklers, Cruets, Cans, Plates, &c, which they offer for sale at *Boston prices.*

WILLKINGS & CO.

December 13. 97 6t.

☞ WHO WANTS MONEY? ☜

(REMEMBER, WEDNESDAY.)

The Public are reminded, that the Drawing of the *North & South Carolina Lottery*, First Class, will *positively take place* at the ... HOUSE, on *WEDNESDAY NE...*

Prizes amounting to near 98,000 Dollars ... tributed and instantly paid on *Demand*, ... suit purchasers, viz—

$12,000, $6,000, $5,000, $4,000, ... $1,340, 6 of $1,000, 12 of 500, ... $50, $10, &c. &c.

Tickets $5.—*Halves* 2 50.—*Qua...*

Packages of 10 whole, half, quarter ... tain of drawing nearly one half of the ... many chances for Capital Prizes, ma... same rate, either by certificate or ot...

Yates & Mc...

Under L...

Where has been sold, a great majo... Prizes, in former Lotteries.

☞ Orders for Tickets in any respectable ... answered with promptitude.

Fayetteville, Dec. 13, 1826.

No End to Luck!!!

The following Numbers were drawn from the wheel of the New York Literature Lottery, No. 6, for 1826:

35—47—54—52—33—14—46—11.

The Capital Prize of $50,000 was awarded to Ticket No. 35, 47, 54, which was sold in Four Quarters. We had the pleasure of selling three prizes of $1,000 each, to persons in *Fayetteville*, Louisburg, and Halifax; also, several of $500, $200, $100.

The Numbers drawn in the Dismal Swamp Lottery, *4th Class:*

35—33—13—28—7,

Which also, awarded to our friends, several prizes of magnitude.

☞ Holders of Prizes are requested to come forward and receive the *Needful*, or renew them in the North and South Carolina Lottery, which will be drawn on *Wednesday next.*

MANAGERS' OFFICE,

Under Lafayette Hotel, Fayetteville, N. C.

‡§‡Orders promptly attended to.

December 13.

☞Masonic Aprons, &c.

KNIGHT Templars' Sashes, Aprons, Dirks, &c.
Royal Arch Aprons on Satin,
Do do do on Cambric,
Select Master's do., Sashes and Diplomas,
Master's Aprons, on Satin and Cambric,
Just received from New York, and for sale by

WILLIAMS & FENN.

Fayetteville, 12th December, 1826. 97-3t.

Fortune in Fayetteville.

THIS DAY WEEK,

97,440 Dollars

Will be distributed to those who seek the smiles of Fortune by investing the small sum of Five Dollars, which may obtain some one of the following prizes; $12,000; 6,000; 5,000; 4,000; 2,500; 1,340; 6 of 1,000; 12 of 500, besides 50's, 10's, &c.

Tickets $5—*Halves* $2 50—*Quarters* $1 25.

Apply at

HATCHER'S LUCKY OFFICE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

December 13.

Saddlery, Leather, &c.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has just received an elegant assortment of *SADDLERY* and *LEATHER*, which he will sell at reduced prices, for *CASH* or approved paper, viz.

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys' Saddles	Plated Moulding & Tuft Nails
Plated & Tinned Bridles	Saddle Trees and Cut Tacks
Martingales and Halters	Straining, Cotton, and Worsted Webs
Saddle Bags and Valices	Skirting, Harness, Bridle
Bridle Filings, Trunks	Sole & Upper Leather
Gig Harness	Hog, Sheep, & Calf Skin
Coach, Gig, and Twig Whips	Blue, black, and red Morocco Skins
Plated, Brass & Japanned Harness Mounting	Liquid & Paste Blacking
Plated Bitts and Stirrup Irons	Black Varnish
Plated Spurs	Horse and Shoe Brushes
Do Gig Handles	Hearth and Dusting do.
Do do Bands	Scrub and Window do.
Do do Joints	Cloth and Crumb do.
Do do Knobs	Paint and Hat do.

ALSO,

A choice assortment of Gentlemen's Drab and Black *HATS*, of various qualities, which will be sold very low, either at retail or by the dozen.

JOSEPH SNIVELY.

Fayetteville, Dec. 6, 1826—97-tf

$50 Reward.

ABSCONDED from the Subscriber, on the 3d inst., within one mile of Columbia, (S C.) two Negroes, *JIM & EPHRAIM.*

Ephraim is about 21 years of age, remarkably stout built, and very black, and had on, when he went away, trowsers of drab colored lionskin, and a dark homespun jacket, lined with red flannel, and a new white wool hat.

Jim is about 24 years of age, light complexion, and nearly 6 feet high; had on when he went away, jacket and trowsers of drab colored lionskin, and an old fur hat, said Jim can write, and likely will write a pass for himself and Ephraim.

Said negroes were brought from Craven county, North Carolina, where they will try to make for. The above reward will be paid to any person who will secure them in any Jail so that I get them again; and should any person kill either or both of said negroes, in attempting to take them, they will not be held liable for damages.

ABNER PEARCE.

Dec. 4, 1826—97-3t

State Bank Stock Wanted,

Enquire at this office.

November 22.—94tf.

Mr. H. G. Nelson

IS appointed my Attorney, (during my absence,) with full power to receive money and grant discharges for the same; also, transact any business for and on my account.

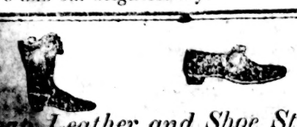
E. E. LEWIS.

June 14. 71tf.

POETRY.

As in the gloomiest years, some days
Of sunshine, nature bless;
So life, however sad, displays
Its gleams of happiness.

But as across the clearest skies
Some flitting vapours stray;
So still some petty cares arise
To dim our brightest day.



Cheap Leather and Shoe Store.

SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT AND SHOE
(MARKET SQUARE.)

The Subscriber offers for sale an extensive assortment of Boots & Shoes, newly purchased, consisting every description.

Also,

Sole Leather.
Wax'd Upper Leather.
Grain do. do.
Kip Skins, Binding Skins, & Shoe Thread.

Which will be sold, Wholesale & Retail, low for cash only.

WM L. HAWLEY.

Having engaged the service of a first rate workman, I keep always on hand Boots & Shoes of my own manufacture, which are warranted.

W. L. H.

Trust Sale.

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust executed by Richard C. Bunting to James McQueen and Jacob Rhodes, for the purposes therein mentioned, the Subscribers will proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, in the town of Lumberton, on *Wednesday the 20th day of December next*, the following property, viz: One *NEGRO BOY*, aged about 20 years, one *NEGRO GIRL*, about 18 years of age. Stock; consisting of *Horses, Cattle, and Hogs*,—together with a great variety of other property. A credit of six months will be given to purchasers, and of them Notes with good and undoubted security will be required.

DONALD McQUEEN,
ARCH'D McQUEEN,
RICH'D C. RHODES.

Robeson county, Oct. 11, 1826—89 tds

Notice.

THE Subscriber respectfully requests all those indebted to him in any shape, to make immediate payment. The great indulgence heretofore extended, with other circumstances, makes it necessary to have recourse to legal steps, indiscriminately, against those neglecting to comply with this notice.

Mr. A. Campbell is authorized to collect and grant discharges on account of

H. CAMPBELL.

September 27, 1826. 86tf.

COTTON SAW GINS.

JUST received a few of the Improved Iron and Steel Plate COTTON SAW GINS, which are offered for sale cheap for cash or on a short credit, at the Auction Store of

HENRY W. AYER.

Fayetteville, Sept. 4—83-tf

Horne's Introduction

TO the critical study and knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. One copy of this celebrated work may be had at this Office, at the subscription price, if early application be made.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Offer for sale, at their Auction Store,

50 Hhds. Molasses
10 do. prime Jamaica Sugar
15 do. Porto Rico and Muscovado do.
15 Hhds. N. E. Rum
5 Puncheons Jamaica Rum
30 Bags St. Domingo and Cuba Coffee
10 do Spice
60 Ps. Cotton Bagging
20 Bbls. Northern Gin
30 do Apple Brandy
23 do good brown Sugar
10 do loaf and lump Sugar
10 qr. casks Malaga Wine
20 crates Crockery, assorted
18 cases f Decanters and Tumblers
50 boxes 8 × 10 Window Glass
20 do 10 × 12 do do
9 do assorted Cotton Cards.

November 1. 91tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber expects to receive on consignment, about the middle of June next, a parcel of first rate Cotton Gins, which he is authorized to warrant equal, if not superior, to any in North or South Carolina, which will be sold on very reasonable terms.

JOHN MURCHISON, Jun.

Fayetteville, May 2—65-tf

DRAFTS

ON New York, Philadelphia and Charleston, for sale at all times, in sums to suit purchasers,

By E. L. WINSLOW.

United States Money for sale; Georgia and South Carolina Money wanted.

November 1. 91tf

Macauley's Patent Floor Cloths.

ORDERS for this superior and elegant covering for Floors, will be received by the subscribers, at their Store, two doors above the Cape Fear Bank, where samples of the article may be seen. The durability of this Carpeting, its coolness and comfort, in a warm climate, give it a decided advantage over all others.

Carpets can be furnished to Rooms and Entries, at the shortest notice, warranted well seasoned, the colors hard, bright, and durable.

CLAYLAND & BOWEN.

Fayetteville, Oct. 25—9[illegible]

Returns of Militia Captains.

BLANK Forms of the Annual Return of Captains of the N. Carolina Militia, for sale at this Office, where all the Blanks used by Merchants, Clerks of the Superior and County Courts, Sheriffs, and Constables, are kept constantly on hand, or will be printed on the shortest notice. All descriptions of Job and Book Printing neatly executed. *Oct.* 9.

Insurance against Fire.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.

INSURES Houses and other buildings, and property contained in them, against loss and damage by fire; also, merchandise and other property against the hazards of inland navigation.

Capital 300,000 Dollars.

Insurance made on application to

C. T. HAIGH,
Agent of the Company, Fayetteville.

Patent Cooking Stove for Sale.

A *COOKING STOVE*, with Copper Boilers and apparatus complete, in the use of which there is great convenience and economy of fuel. Warranted complete. Apply to

MARTIN MAC PHERSON, Sen.

Nov. 7, 1825—40-tf

A TANNER and CURRIER wanted.

H. G. NELSON.

October 4. 87tf.

The Copartnership

BETWEEN the Subscribers, under the firm of *J. F. & John Lippitt*, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 15th instant.

J. FRANCIS LIPPITT,
JOHN LIPPITT.

September 22, 1826. 86tf.

THE Subscribers will continue the GROCERY BUSINESS, under the firm of *John Lippitt & Co.*

JEREMIAH LIPPITT,
JOHN LIPPITT.

September 22, 1826. 86tf.

Gales's North Carolina ALMANAC, For 1827,

JUST published and for sale, wholesale or retail, By CHAS. STUART.

Price 10 cents each, 75 cents a dozen, 4 dollars for half a groce, 7 dollars a groce, 25 dollars for five hundred, or 40 dollars for a thousand.

October 4. 87tf.

Lafayette Hotel.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE public are respectfully informed, that in consequence of the recent death of Mr. Clement Fracy, the subscriber, who has been employed in the management of the Lafayette Hotel, has assumed the superintendence of it.

This new and spacious building (which has been purposely erected at great expense, for a Hotel) is now in complete order for the reception and accommodation of

TRAVELLERS & BOARDERS.

Besides the advantage of a number of Rooms with *single Beds, Five places and Bells*, the Hotel contains several *handsome Drawing Rooms and Apartments*, particularly suited for the private accommodation of *TRAVELLING FAMILIES*. Boarders with or without lodging can be accommodated.

THE FURNITURE and BEDDING

are of the best quality and entirely new, and each Bed is supplied with a Moscheto Net. BATHING ROOMS are attached to the House, supplied with water from the Haymount Aqueduct. The BAR is richly supplied with a variety of the *choicest Liquors*, recently selected for it in the Northern Cities, by an experienced judge. LARGE STABLES are conveniently placed in the rear.

The Subscriber is determined to conduct the House in the most genteel manner; and no efforts shall be spared to render it every way worthy of a continuation of the patronage it has received.

WM. TRACY.

October 25. 90tf.

MANSION HOTEL, *FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.*

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and, in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures them that every exertion will be used, and due attention bestowed, in order to the comfort and pleasure of Travellers and Boarders. His Rooms are numerous, being new, clean, and large, are well adapted for comfort and health, opening upon a garden which presents a fine prospect; superadded are the comforts of ease and retirement, which may be enjoyed in spacious Parlours by Travelling Families. This situation, being on one of the most elevated streets, is healthy, attended with the advantage and convenience arising from the important and extensive business transacted on that street, which will make it the interest of Country Merchants and Planters to call. It is constantly supplied by means of aqueducts, with pure water, issuing from one of the best fountains in the State.

His BAR will be constantly supplied with the best and choicest of

LIQUORS.

His TABLE with the best the country and market affords; his Stables shall be attended by faithful steady, and honest Ostlers. Other advantages are attendant upon this Establishment, rarely to be excelled in any other Public House in this State.

DILLON JORDAN.

Fayetteville, Feb. 1826.—55-tf.

☞The above Hotel has been selected by the Proprietors, as a regular Stage House, for all the Stages that arrive at and depart from this place. Rooms and Refreshments are therefore, kept always in readiness for Stage Passengers.

The Books for the Norfolk Stage line are kept at this Hotel.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving from N. York, at his Store, Green Street, a general assortment of Staple and Fancy *GOODS*, of the latest importations, which he offers for sale at extremely reduced prices: among which are, viz.:

Cloths & Cassimeres, extra super, blue black, brown green and olive, fine and common assorted,
Double milled drab Great Coating,
Ditto do Lion Skin ditto
Satinetts, blue, mixed and drab,
Cassinetts and Denmark Satteens,
Bang-up Cord; plain, olive and tabby Velvet,
Vestings, silk, velvet, Merseilles, swansdown and fancy, some very superior,
Flannels, red, white, green and yellow,
Ladies' blue and scarlet Pelisse Cloths,
Baize, green and Bocking,
Bombazetts, plain and figured, black, brown, purple, crimson and orange colour,
Bombazines, French and English,
Ditto 5 4 French super black and drab
Circassians, Nankeens and coloured stripe Drillings,
Muslins, Mull Mull, Book and Jaconet plain & figur'd
Cambrics and Cambric Dimities,
Calicoes assorted, new patterns,
Ditto, Furniture ditto,
Fancy coloured Crape Dresses,
Shawls and fancy Handkerchiefs, assorted,
Silks, plain and figured,
Fashionable shaded, plain & figured Gros de Naples,
——— Cote-palais, plain, striped and figured,
Fancy Hdkfs and Ribbons to suit,
White, green and pink crape Lisse,
Grecian striped Ginghams,
Hoziery; silk, cotton and worsted Hose and half do.
Domestic Goods, various kinds,
Russia Ducks and Sheetings,
Blankets and Negro Cloths,
Hats, coarse and fine for men and youths,
A general assortment of Hardware, viz. Anvils, Vices, carriage and bed Wrenches, table and pocket Knives, Iron, Steel, and Nails assorted, Castings, Pots, Ovens (and odd tops to sell) Kettles, &c.

An assortment of SHOES.

Men's, Boys', Ladies', Miss's and Children's Boots and Bootees,
Miss's Leghorn Hats and youth's fancy Caps.

GROCERIES.

Teas, Sugars, old Rum, Cognac Brandy, Gin and Whiskey, Porter, Cider, Teneriffe and Madeira Wines, old Port in bottles, fresh Lemon Syrup, &c. &c.

H. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 14, 1826. 83tf.

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS,
May be procured at this Office, and at the Postoffice.

Drug and Medicine Store,

At the sign of the Mortar, Hay Street, Fayetteville, No. Carolina.

R. T. GOODWIN has just received a fresh supply of *DRUGS and MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS*, &c., which he will sell wholesale and retail, cheap for cash or approved credit. Among the articles received, is

Swaim's celebrated PANACEA,

genuine. Thompson's *EYE WATER*, &c. &c.

October 25. 90tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

William Powell, Administrator of Benj. Powell, and also of Elizabeth Powell, *vs.* Thomas Steel, Executor of Squire Robinson, Arthur Robinson and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Charles Robinson, one of the Defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is *Ordered*, That publication be made in the *Carolina Observer* for six weeks, that the said Charles Robinson appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to said Bill, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against him.

E. LOVE, *C. M. E.*

92-6w.—Price of adv. $2 10.

Just Received,

20 Hhds N. E. Rum
4 do 4th proof Jamaica do (old)
50 bbls Apple Brandy
25 do loaf and lump Sugar
10 qr casks Wine
10 bbls Cider Royal
4 tons Swedes Iron, assorted
2000 lbs English blister Steel
8 ps. 42 inch Bagging
96 bags Shot
300 lbs mould do
100 lbs bar Lead
70 do Nutmegs
24 Caddies Tea
1 bale Kerseys
2 do Ticking (Indigoes)
2 do 7-8 bro. Shirting
1 do 4-4 bleached do
1 do 7-8 do do
3 do 4-4 bro. do

A general assortment of Dry and Fancy GOODS, GLASS, CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE, &C. &C.

For sale by L. FITZHARRIS.

November 11. 935w.

Negroes for Sale.

A MAN and his WIFE, (with one child) accustomed to house service, and can be highly recommended, are offered for sale upon accommodating terms, for cash or approved paper. Enquire at this Office.

November 14. 936w.

For Sale,

ON the 1st of January, 1827, that valuable unfinished three story *BRICK HOUSE*, and *LOT*, adjoining the residence of J. M. Dobbin and the Planter's Hotel, in the Brick Row, fronting on the north side of Hay street, 60 feet, and running back 40 feet, intended for two Stores and Dwellings.

The House might be finished at a little expense, and would be a desirable residence for a family, and as that part of the town is improving, the Stores might be rented to advantage. The sale will be positive. For further particulars, apply to J. M. Dobbin, or to WILLKINGS & CO.

Nov. 21—84-6t *Auctioneers.*

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF
NORTH-CAROLINA.

Lottery

To encourage the publication of THE HISTORY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Drawing to commence on the 4th Monday of November next.

HIGHEST PRIZE
20,000 DOLLARS.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	20,000 Dollars; is	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	2,000	2,000
2	1,500	3,000
8	1,000	8,000
10	500	5,000
20	200	3,600
40	100	4,000
50	50	2,500
450	20	9,000
1,050	10	10,500
7,366	5	36,830
9,000 Prizes, } 14,886 Blanks, }	23,886 Tickets at 5 Dollars, is	119,430 119,430

☞*Not two Blanks to a Prize.*

500 Tickets to be drawn in a day—to be completed in 18 day's drawing All numbers to be placed in one wheel, and the Prizes in another.

Stationary Prizes as follows:
THE LAST DRAWN TICKET ON THE

First day, will be entitled to a Prize of	$200
Second day, ...	500
Third day, ...	600
Fourth day, ...	500
Fifth day, ...	500
Sixth day, ...	500
Seventh day, ...	500
Eighth day, ...	500
Ninth day, ...	1,000
Tenth day, ...	1,000
Eleventh day, ...	1,000
Twelfth day, ...	1,000
Thirteenth day, ...	1,000
Fourteenth day, ...	1,000
Fifteenth day, ...	1,500
Sixteenth day, ...	5,000
Seventeenth day	10,000
Eighteenth day	20,000

The rest of the prizes floating in the wheel from the commencement, amounting to

73,730 DOLLARS.

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of Cape Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C., thirty days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a discount of fifteen per cent. All prizes not demanded within twelve months from the completion of the drawing, will be considered as forfeited to the uses of the Lottery. J. WEBB, *Commissioner.*

Hillsborough, April 1826.

The attention of the North-Carolina public is respectfully invited to the foregoing scheme. The laudable purpose contemplated will, it is hoped, secure to it the aid of those who are friendly to the interest of literature and science, and the name alone of the gentleman who has consented to act as Commissioner in the management of the Lottery, is a sufficient pledge of the fairness with which it will be conducted. A. D. MURPHEY.

Tickets in this Lottery, are for sale at the Post-Office, Fayetteville. 69.4w.

NEW CHEAP STORE.

CLAYLAND & BOWEN.

ROBERT M. CLAYLAND AND STEPHEN R. BOWEN, having connected themselves in the Mercantile Business, under the firm of *Clayland & Bowen*, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just returned from Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, with a beautiful assortment of

Staple and Fancy Goods,
Hardware and Cutlery,
China, Glass, and Queensware,
Fur Hats, &c. &c.

Which has been selected with great care from the latest arrivals, and will be sold low for Cash.

They have taken that well known stand recently occupied by Esek Arnold, Esq. two doors above the Cape Fear Bank, where purchasers will find it their interest to give them a call.

Fayetteville, Oct. 25—90-tf

Strayed,

FROM the Subscriber, on the 24th inst. a bright sorrel HORSE, about 7 or 8 years old, bright mane and tail, no other marks recollected. Any person who will deliver him to me or to Col. Hogan of Randolph county, where I presume he aims to go, shall be suitably rewarded.

THO. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, Nov. 29—95-4t

ENTERTAINMENT.

BY W. CADE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken that large and convenient House on Liberty Point, formerly occupied as a tavern by Mr. David Sheppard, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders, on reasonable terms and with the utmost regard to their comfort. His large and convenient Stables (well known as the Livery Stables) will be supplied with the best Provender, and attended by careful Ostlers. He solicits the patronage of the public.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1. 91*tf.*

To Rent,

THE *STORE HOUSE* on Green Street, lately occupied by M. & H. McPherson. For terms, apply to JNO. HUSKE.

November 29. 95tf.

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Sampson county, N. C., a Negro Man who calls his name ARCHY, and says he belongs to *James Weeks*, of Sumpter District, S. C. He is about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, and of a yellow complection. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law in such cases made and provided.

THOMAS K. MORRISSY, Jailor.

Nov. 18, 1826—95 tf

Notice.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from purchasing a certain parcel of *Notes*, given to William Burns, late of this county, now deceased, for four hundred and fifty dollars, viz. nine for fifty dollars each, payable annually from the first day of January 1827, the said Notes bearing date the 4th of September, 1824, which Notes I am determined not to pay, as I neither have received nor expect to receive, any kind of value for them.

his
ISAM × SCOTT.
mark.

Richmond County, Nov. 23, 1826. 955t.

Now is your Time!

Under your immediate inspection in the TOWN OF FAYETTEVILLE, will be drawn on the 20th of December next, the following splendid Scheme:

1 Prize	.... of	....	$20,000
1 Prize	.... of	....	10,000
1 Prize	.... of	....	4,000
1 Prize	.... of	....	2,000
1 Prize	.... of	....	1,500
1 Prize	.... of	....	1,020
10 Prizes	.... of	....	1,000
20 Prizes	.... of	....	500
52 Prizes	.... of	....	100

Besides prizes of a lower denomination. Tickets only Five Dollars. Shares in proportion, to be had in the greatest variety of numbers at

Hatcher's Lucky Office,

Where speedy application should be made.

☞Orders from any part of the country enclosing the cash, or prizes in any of the Lotteries recently drawn (post paid) will meet with the same prompt attention as if on personal application. Address to

C. HATCHER'S
LUCKY OFFICE—Fayetteville, N. C.

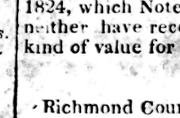
November 28.

Insurance against Fire, &c.

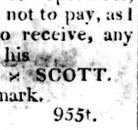
P. J. TILLINGHAST,

AGENT for the TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY, New York, offers to insure Buildings and Goods therein contained, against hazards of fire. Also, Goods conveyed through inland Navigation. Persons desirous to effect such Insurance and requiring particular information, will please make application to said Agent.

Fayetteville, April 25th, 1826.



Boots and Shoes.



THE subscriber has just received, in addition to his former stock, *Seventy five Packages* of BOOTS and SHOES, which he offers at wholesale or retail, at reduced prices for cash.

H. G. NELSON.

N. B. Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Pumps made to measure, as usual, in the first style, at short notice.

October 25. 90tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1826.

Samuel B. Emmons *vs* John Holly } Original attachment, levied on 150 acres of Land, more or less, on the waters of Ray's and Flat Fork, joining Archibald Laney and others as Defendant's property.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Holly the above Defendant, resides without the limits of this state—It is therefore *Ordered*. That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, that the said defendant appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Anson county, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in January next, and replevy, otherwise judgment final, by default, will be entered against him.

Witness, Wm. Dismukes, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday in October, 1826, and 51st year of American Independence.

WM. DISMUKES.

94 6t—Price of Adv. $2 10.

Positively!!!

Next Wednesday week—The drawing of THE NORTH & SOUTH CAROLINA

LOTTERY,

For the benefit of the Oxford Academy, Will take place in FAYETTEVILLE, following splendid prizes be distributed:

1	prize of	$12,000	is $
1	-	6,000	.
1	-	5,000	.
1	-	4,000	.
1	-	2,500	.
6	-	1,540	.
12	-	1,000	.
156	-	500	.
780	-	50	.
7,800	-	10	.
	-	5	.

8,760 Prizes,
15,600 Blanks,

Packages of ten Tickets embracing which are warranted to draw at least $17) can be had at the following rates: *Whole Packages*, $50—*Half do.* [illegible] *ters, do.* 12 50.

Or should it be preferred, the amount must of necessity draw will be deducted ficates given for TEN TICKETS. *Whole*, $33—*Halves*, 16 50—Quarters,

Whole Tickets,
Halves,
Quarters,

Certificates can be had at the following Whole certificates, composed of 10 whole tickets, $33. Half do. composed of 10 half tickets, Quarter do. composed of 10 quarter tickets.

Adventurers wishing to avail themselves of the *present opportunity* had better come forward as there is but a small number of tickets at this office. Remember 20th of December.

Cash advanced for prizes on demand.

Prizes in any of the Lotteries of [illegible] York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, ware, Virginia, Washington City, North Carolina, will be received in payment.

†‡† Orders, enclosing the cash or prizes, post paid, for Tickets or Shares, will receive attention, if addressed to

YATES & [illegible]
Under Lafayette Hotel.

Dec. 6, 1826

Cheese, Salmon, &c.

20 Casks prime Goshen Cheese,
1 tierce superior pickled Salmon,
4 half bbls Luff's New York Cheese,
10 bbls loaf and lump Sugar,
6 doz Martinique Cordial,
5 boxes dry Codfish,
10 bags Almonds and Filberts,
100 qr boxes American segars,
40 „ „ Spanish do.
1 pipe Cogniac Brandy,
1 do Holland Gin,
Madeira, Port, Teneriffe and Malaga Wines,
Powder, Shot, Lead, &c. &c.

ALSO, a variety of DRY GOODS *enough.*

The above, with many other articles, will be disposed of unusually low for approved paper. WILLIAMS

Fayetteville, 29th Nov. 1826.

A Card.

MR. F. RAMSEY respectfully offers to the citizens of Fayetteville, in *tuning* or *repairing Pianos*. He has an assortment of PIANO STRINGS, and is to put on new strings, clean, alter or improve instruments, either to restore the tone or change that of new ones from a dull to a clearer sound, or the reverse. He may be found at the Mansion Hotel, during his stay in town, and will attend the call of families in the country.

Fayetteville, Nov. 29.

Notice.

HAVING appointed Mr. Joseph Pate all persons indebted to me by note or otherwise, are requested to make payment to

ROBERT DUNCAN.

November 15, 1826.

John Lippitt &

Offer for sale, for *CASH* or [illegible]

10 Hhds Muscovado Sugar
55 bbls. do do
90 bags Cuba Coffee
150 kegs cut Nails assorted sizes
30 boxes No. 10 cotton Cards
75 pieces cotton Bagging
25 bbls N. E. Rum
15 do Gin
50 do Apple Brandy
10 do Malaga Wine.

November 8. 92tf.

NEW GOODS

JAMES KYLE

HAS received, by the late arrivals from York and Philadelphia, a large assortment of *India, British, French, German*, and

Fancy & Staple Dry

The greater part of which have been purchased at auction sales, and therefore at the most reduced prices. Also, a general assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery, Groceries, and Queensware,

Of all kinds and qualities. Stock of every description. The Subscriber considers that in New York, enables him to offer to his customers ry *new, fashionable, and desirable* articles. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine this splendid and general assortment, which they will certainly find it to their interest to do, as all will be sold at a very small advance as usual, for cash only.

Fayetteville, Oct. 25—90-tf

10 Bbls. Canal Flour,
10 Bbls. Loaf sugar,
2 Casks London Porter,
8 Hhds. Brown Sugar,

For sale by

June 7. 70tf.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between John A. Cameron and James [illegible] the firm and title of Cameron & Tow[illegible] solved, and all the effects of said [illegible] been conveyed in trust to the subscriber for purposes therein expressed—

This is to give notice, to all indebted to cern, to come forward as soon as possible their respective balances to either of the who alone are authorised to receipts for the same.

WM. CA[illegible]
JOHN [illegible]

Agents and Attorneys [illegible]

15th March, 1825—6-tf